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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/789,060

02/27/2004

Jonathan T. Kemper

DEI 011 UTL

9554

35070

7590

02/14/2006

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, HUNG T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2636

DATE MAILED: 02/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/789,060

Applicant(s)

KEMPER, JONATHAN T.

Examiner

HUNG T. NGUYEN

Art Unit

2636

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14, 17-25 and 27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 15, 16 and 26 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 December 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. On page 2 of the background, paragraph [0003] of the disclosure is objected because the applicant provides **incorrect** data as U.S. Patent No. **4,887,067** to Drori et al., the correction data is U.S. Patent No. 4,887,064. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-14, 17-25 & 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneider et al (U.S. 4,856,072) in view of Drori et al. (U.S. 4,888,064).

Regarding claim 1, Schneider discloses a voice actuated vehicle security system (10) as detecting unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. [fig.1, col.1, line 51 to col.2, line 37] comprising:

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- a sound component / siren (19), speakers (40,42) [fig.1, col.2, lines 31-37 and col.6, lines 37- 47] ;
- an indicator light (48) coupled to the security system (10) to sense on and off state of the indicator light (48) [fig.1, col.2, lines 28-47 and col.3, lines 26-45];
- a processing component (14) in the form of microcomputer (14) communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45];
- a speech synthesis (16) coupled the sensors (20,24,26,28,30) and the microcomputer (14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) (fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45).

The reference of Schneider does not specifically mention the light indicator to flashing sequences as claimed by the applicant.

However, Drori teaches a vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person entry to or tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a controller couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light flashes to communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as programmed as deflective device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to employ the teaching of Drori in the system of Schneider for providing more noticed signal as continuous series of flashing signal to the driver operator.

Regarding claim 2, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user includes code signal [figs.1, 3c, col.3, lines 7-34 and col.6, lines 13-36].

Regarding claim 3, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7, lines 60-67].

Regarding claim 4, Schneider discloses the indicator light (48) / optoelectronic component which coupled to the security system (10) to sense on and off state of the indicator light [fig.1, col.2, lines 28-47 and col.3, lines 26-45].

Regarding claims 5-6, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog (D/A) communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors (20,24,26,28,30) detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are

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programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7, lines 60-67]; and

- the speech synthesis (16) coupled to microcomputer (14) for processing and generating the voiced signals in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claims 7-8, Schneider discloses the security system (10) to sense / control sensor (30) to on and off state of the indicator light [fig.1, col.3, lines 26-45];

- the processing component (14) in the form of microcomputer (14) communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45]; and

Drori teaches the vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person entry to or tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a controller couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light flashes to communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as programmed as deflative device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64].

Regarding claims 9-12, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog (D/A) communicate with circuit to generate the sound components (19,40,42) as sensors (20,24,26,28,30) detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by

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hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7, lines 60-67];.

- the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user includes code signal [figs.1, 3c, col.3, lines 7-34 and col.6, lines 13-36]; and

- the speech synthesis (16) coupled to microcomputer (14) for processing and generating the voiced signals in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claim 13, Schneider discloses the security system (10) to sense / control sensor (30) to on and off state of the indicator light [fig.1, col.3, lines 26-45]; and

Drori teaches the vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person entry to or tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a controller couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light flashes to communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as programmed as deflative device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64].

Regarding claim 14, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog (.D/A) having microphones (36,38) and input device / keypad (22) to store input

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information into the memory device (44) by the user to activate the sound components (19,40,42) [fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claim 17, Schneider discloses a voice actuated vehicle security system (10) as detecting unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. [fig.1, col.1, line 51 to col.2, line 37) comprising:

- a sound component / siren (19), speakers (40,42) [fig.1, col.2, lines 31-37 and col.6, lines 37- 47];
- sensors of hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. (20,24,26,28,30) and microcomputer (14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45];
- an indicator light (48) coupled to the security system (10) to sense on and off state of the indicator light [fig.1, col.2, lines 28-47 and col.3, lines 26-45];
- a processing component (14) in the form of microcomputer (14) communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user by the user includes code signal [figs.1, 3c, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45 and col.6, lines 13-36];
- a speech synthesis (16) coupled the sensors (20,24,26,28,30) and microcomputer (14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

The reference of Schneider does not specifically mention the light indicator to delimit sequences as claimed by the applicant.

However, Drori teaches a vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person entry to or tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a controller couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light flashes to communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as programmed as defective device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have the teaching of Drori in the system of Schneider for providing more noticed signal as continuous series of flashing signal to the driver operator.

Regarding claims 18-19, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog (D/A) communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors (20,24,26,28,30) detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7, lines 60-67];

- the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the sound component ms sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user includes code signal [figs.1, 3c, col.3, lines 7-34 and col.6, lines 13-36]; and

- the speech synthesis (16) coupled to microcomputer (14) for processing and generating the voiced signals in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claims 20-21, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog (D/A) having microphones (36,38) and input device / keypad (22) to store input information into the memory device (44) by the user to activate the sound components (19,40,42) [fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45].

Regarding claim 22, Schneider discloses a method of voice activated vehicle security (10) as detecting unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. [fig.1, col.1, line 51 to col.2, line 37] comprising:

- an indicator light (48) coupled to the security system (10) to sense on and off state of the indicator light [fig.1, col.2, lines 28-47 and col.3, lines 26-45];
- a sound component / siren (19), speakers (40,42) [fig.1, col.2, lines 31-37 and col.6, lines 37- 47];
- sensors of hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. (20,24,26,28,30) and microcomputer (14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col-3, line 45];
- the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are

programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7, lines 60-67];

- a speech synthesis (16) coupled the sensors (20,24,26,28,30) and microcomputer (14) generating the voiced signal in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.2, line 39 to col.3, line 45].

The reference of Schneider does not specifically mention the light indicator to delimiting sequences as claimed by the applicant.

However, Drori teaches a vehicle security system to detect unauthorized person entry to or tampering the vehicle components as door, trunk or windows which having a controller couple to indicator light as LED (99) and to generate a sequence of light flashes to communicate information to driver as regarding the security events as programmed as deflactive device [figs.5,18, col.3, lines 41-61 and col.8, lines 50-64].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use the teaching of Drori in the system of Schneider for providing more noticed signal as continuous series of flashing signal to the driver operator.

Regarding claims 23-25, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog (D/A) communicate with circuit to generate the sound components (19,40,42) as sensors (20,24,26,28,30) detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. includes a comparator device which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user [fig.3a, col.4, lines 6-25 and col.7, lines 60-67];

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- the microcomputer (14) / digital processor communicate with circuit to generate the sound component as sensors detected any unauthorized person tampering the vehicle by hood, doors, ignition switch, motion and etc. which are programmed in the memory device (44) by the user includes code signal [figs.1, 3c, col.3, lines 7-34 and col.6, lines 13-36]; and
- the speech synthesis (16) coupled to microcomputer (14) for processing and generating the voiced signals in response to the flashing of LED indicator (48) [fig.1, col.1.2, line 39 to col.1.3, line 45].

Regarding claim 27, Schneider discloses the microcomputer (14) / digital to analog (D/A) having microphones (36,38) and input device / keypad (22) to store input information into the memory device (44) by the user to activate the sound components (19,40,42) [fig.1, col.2, line 28 to col.3, line 45].

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 15-16 & 26 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Arguments & Responses

5. Applicant's argument filed on 12/12/2005 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Flick (U.S. 6,480,117).

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hung T. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-2982. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 9:00 am to 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hofsass, Jeffery can be reached on (571) 272-2981. The fax phone number for this Group is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

HUNG NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER


Examiner: Hung T. Nguyen

Date: Feb. 6, 2006